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The Times



Dispatch

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THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.
THIS TIMES FOUNDED 1889.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,725.

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MOODY ATTACKS BIG PAPER TRUST

Acting for Big Government.
Brings a Suit for
Perpetual Injunction

DECLARES PRICES WERE ADVANCED

Petition Alleges That Competi-
tion Has Been Restricted and
That Combination Can and
Does Dictate Terms to
Consumers—Bring De-
fendants Into Court.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PAUL, MINN., December 27.—Attorney-General Moody, for the United States, through United States District Attorney Haupt and Frank B. Kellogg and James M. Beck, special assistant attorneys-general of the United States, late this afternoon filed a petition in the United States District Court, in which he makes the General Paper Company principal defendant and its constituent companies parties defendant in a suit to enjoin them and restrain them from doing business through the General Paper Company, as the sales agent, in violation of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

Combined and Advanced Prices.

The petition alleges that the defendants entered into an agreement to combine and control the sales product of the different companies through the General Paper Company, and also to combine and control the prices of newspapers, magazines, and other publications, and to combine and control the prices of the sale of the same, and after deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Company, divided the surplus among the members of the corporation.

The petition recites that the General Paper Company was organized under the laws of Wisconsin May 26, 1900, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares, which were sold at par value, and the proceeds of the sale were used to purchase the assets of the various companies, and to combine and control the prices of the sale of the same, and after deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Company, divided the surplus among the members of the corporation.

The petition alleges that in consequence of the combination, all competition in the manufacture, sale and distribution of paper had been restricted, and the price of all paper products greatly increased, particularly that of news print paper, which has been increased about fifty per cent. further than the price of the same in the territory west of the Mississippi, with the exception of the certain newspaper publishers in St. Louis and Chicago, can purchase any paper, except directly through the General Paper Company, and then only upon terms dictated by the latter.

Asks for Injunction.

The court is asked to declare the alleged combination unlawful, and also demands that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of the same; that the General Paper Company be enjoined from acting as sales agent for the other defendants, and that the latter be enjoined from continuing their arrangement with the General Paper Company. The court is also asked to direct the defendants to come into court and answer the questions relating to the allegations of the petition as may be necessary.

Statement by Moody.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney-General Moody to-night gave out the following official statement regarding the suit instituted at St. Paul to-day by the Federal government against the paper manufacturing companies.

"The suit is brought by the Federal government against a combination of many newspaper publishers last spring that a combination in restraint of commerce existed in the manufacture of paper to control the distribution and sale of the products among the States of the Union, the Department of Justice began an investigation on that subject, and for the aid of the department in that respect the Attorney-General appointed Frank B. Kellogg, of the St. Paul, Minn., bar, and the Hon. W. D. Bacon, of the New York bar, as special attorneys to collect the evidence and make a report thereon. These gentlemen, after an exhaustive examination of the matter, simultaneously with the report made by the Department of Justice, have reported to the Attorney-General that in their opinion the facts ascertained support the complaint and justify, in the public interest, the filing of a petition to enjoin the operation of the General Paper Company, a corporation of Wisconsin, which is the instrumentality through which the alleged combination to control the prices and distribution of its products in the various States is conducted. In this opinion the Department of Justice concurs. The Attorney-General to-day directed that a petition be filed against the General Paper Company and the twenty-four manufacturing companies located in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, which it represents, to have such combination declared to be an unlawful restraint upon interstate commerce and a monopoly."

SCHLEY IN COLLISION; BADLY SHAKEN UP

(By Associated Press.)
BALTIMORE, MD., December 27.—A collision occurred here to-day in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Union Station between the Northern Central Harrisburg express train en route from Washington and an empty express train of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The Harrisburg express was a large number of Mystic Blunders, including Admiral Schley, who was badly shaken up.

REUNION OF T. D. C. C. AT THE BIJOU TO-DAY

T. D. C. C. buttons will be in evidence to-day. The annual reunion will be held at the Bijou at 2:30 P. M., and admission will be only by membership badges.

This is the second reunion and it bids fair to even eclipse the big one of last Christmas. There will be two hours of pleasure for our boys and girls, and hundreds of them will gather at the new playhouse to enjoy the occasion. Governor Montague, Mayor McCarthy, Major Capers and Mr. J. S. Bryan will, in very brief speeches, extend greetings to the children, and the Bijou orchestra, the Four Cohans and Polk Miller and his famous quartette will furnish fun and music for the juvenile assembly.

Don't forget that the reunion will begin at 2:30, instead of 3:30, as first announced. And be sure to bring your membership badge or you will not get in.

HIDDEN BY FOG STEAMERS CRASH

Musconetcong Plunges Into Bergen and Is Lifted High
Out of Water.

PASSENGERS IN A PANIC

Telegraphic and Telephonic Communication Slow, as Result
of Storm in North.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 27.—So dense was the blanket of fog which hung over the harbor all day that business at the government quarantine station was almost entirely suspended. Not a single steamer arrived, and the officials put in the day waiting for the fog to lift. A little puff of wind from the west this afternoon tore a hole in the fog bank, revealing four steamers, which had come in during the night, and found an anchorage off the station. A tug with health officers on board immediately put out and after a time located the steamers and gave them permission to communicate with the shore. They were the steamers Roman and Sallor Prince, of the Prince Line, and the fruiter Avalon and the Lank steamer Weehawken.

Several steamers were due from foreign ports to-day, and it is supposed that they are lying off Sandy Hook, waiting for the fog to lift before attempting to come into the harbor.

Ferryboats Collide.

During the fog the ferry boat Bergen and Musconetcong, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Line, crashed into each other near the Hoboken ferry slips, and for a few minutes there was a wild panic on both boats. The Bergen had left the New York side and was approaching the New Jersey side under reduced speed when the Musconetcong, putting out at full speed, crashed into her. The Bergen lifted the Musconetcong high out of the water. The engines were reversed almost immediately on the Musconetcong, but the headway was such that the impact tore away about twenty feet of the cabin timbers on the Bergen's side of the cabin. The two ferry boats came together there was a wild rush on the part of the men on the Bergen into the cabin. The shock was such that it threw twenty or more of the men off their feet.

In the women's cabin the panic was greater, as the passengers there had received no warning of the impending crash. When the boats drifted apart, the Bergen, uninjured in her hull, proceeded on her way to her slip.

There were fewer passengers on the

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT TO OFFER ADMINISTRATION BILL

Will Deal With Freight Rate
Problem and Will be Pro-
duct of White House.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Attorney-General Moody to-day discussed with the President some phases of the railroad freight rate question. Both the President and the Attorney-General recently have devoted much time to this problem. The latter is giving particular attention to the legal side of the question. It is understood to be the intention of the President and the Attorney-General to prepare and press the consideration in Congress of an "administration measure" dealing with the railroad freight problem. Such a bill, thought to quote a member of the Cabinet, "would be destined to defeat."

SHIP'S CREW AT MERCY OF WAVES

Obstinacy of Captain
Imperils Lives of Thir-
ty-two Men.

THREE SCHOONERS ARE NOW OVERDUE

Fear that Vessel Bound for
Newport News Has Met With
Mishap—Viator and Liz-
zie Babcock Supposed
to be Lost With All
on Board.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 27.—Efforts to learn whether Captain Nicholson and the crew of the British tramp steamer Drum-elzier are still aboard the vessel, which is aground on the bar at Fire Island, have been unsuccessful, and to-night the life-savers were still watching from the beach in the hope of communicating with the ship.

Hidden in a black fog and pounded by fierce seas rolling from the southeast, the steamer to-night was in imminent danger of going to pieces. If her captain and crew of thirty-two men are still in the ship, they face almost certain death in the heavy surf breaking over the sandy beach.

The captain would not let the life-savers take off his crew yesterday, when the seas were not running so high, and to-day it was too late to help them. No life-boat in the world could be launched in the teeth of the southeast gale that was blowing up great waves and crashing them down on the shore. The fog was so thick that the stricken vessel could not be seen from the shore, two hundred yards away. Out on the sand bar, where the big vessel was seen rocking in the waves last night, there was nothing visible to-day but a black haze, so dense that not even small land rocks could be seen from shore.

Schooner Overdue.

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, MASS., December 27.—Two Boston schooners, the Singlet and Palmer, and the Viator, as well as the New Jersey schooner Lizzie Babcock, which is frequently seen in these waters, are all long overdue at their destinations, and considerable anxiety is felt for their safety.

The five masted Singlet Palmer sailed from this port on December 5th for Newport News, Va. The vessel should have reached her destination in five or six days, and the entire absence of news since she passed out by Highland Light on the afternoon of her sailing leads to the belief that some mishap has befallen her. The Palmer carries a crew of fourteen men and is valued at \$120,000.

The three masted Viator sailed from New York on November 22nd with a cargo of salt for Baltimore. It is thought that she encountered the fierce storm which recently prevailed along the Southern coast. The Viator carries eight men in her crew.

The schooner Lizzie Babcock, owned by Sumner, N. J., left Baltimore November 24th, with a cargo of coal for Cardenas, Cuba, and has not been reported since her departure. It is feared this schooner was lost in a hurricane off the Florida coast.

Begonia Overdue.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 27.—The schooner Begonia, with a crew of eight men, overdue three weeks, has been posted as missing. It is feared she foundered. The Begonia is the only vessel unreported of all those driven seaward in the gale of December 3d.

Another fierce blizzard swept the coast of the Virgin Islands yesterday (Monday, Sunday and Monday), blocking traffic. Little damage to shipping is feared, as few vessels are now moving in these waters.

Valencia Ashore.

(By Associated Press.)
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, December 27.—The German third class cruiser Bremen, which returned here yesterday from Port au Prince, Haiti, reports that the Alva Line steamer Valencia (from New York, December 15th, for Inagua, Cape Haytien, etc.), is ashore in a bad position at that place and that she is likely to be a total wreck. The vessel is lying on her side in the mud, and her bows are being washed by the sea. It is likely that the wrecking steamer Premier will go to the Valencia's assistance.

Mr. M. A. Coles Here.

Mr. Malcolm A. Coles, of Washington, D. C., formerly a practicing attorney of this city, and later connected with the United States marshal's office, was among the visitors at the Federal building yesterday.

A GREAT FORCE FOR EDUCATION

Mr. Kennedy, State Librarian, Argues Strongly
for the Library.

POWERFUL REASONS LOGICALLY URGED

Writer Gives Fact After Fact in
Support of the View That
Richmond Should Accept
the Carnegie Gift—His-
tory of Public Librar-
ies in Other Cities.

By John P. Kennedy, State Librarian.

A public library is a monument to the abilities and learning of those promoting its welfare. The citizens of Richmond are therefore face to face with a project that in any event will prove a prominent factor to the student of the future in determining the reasoning powers of to-day. Unlike the Puritan, who refused to do and forbade others the right of discretion; who held himself aloof from the joys of life and apart from the sympathies of humanity, our will is reciprocity, fellowship and advance. Ours is not a gratification narrowed after immature fancies, nor is it the expediency of our ideas unsupported by example; we are prepared, our staple resources are unquestioned; therefore, it devolves upon us to act in concert, and create a concrete result which we will be willing to submit to posterity as indicative of our highest decision and culture. It is, therefore, most important that we consider not ourselves alone, but create under the most favorable auspices at our command an institution that will not only be a joy in its infancy to our people, but an educational monument for all time.

In connection with all great projects, however, whether the result be as assured as eternity or a simple renewal of a physical benefit to mankind, it is most important that reasons for all undertakings should be known. The question to-day then is why do we need a public library? The simplicity of this query is sufficient reason for entering into its thorough explanation. In order that we may discern separately and collectively the various natural demands for an institution of this kind, let us discuss the individual necessities.

1. The public library is the banking institution, paying the largest interest on money invested in public schools.

2. Richmond has a school population of 24,000; it enrolls 12,200 pupils, which is 49 per cent. of the population. The number daily attending schools in this city, while the small number of 1,174 are studying higher branches, yet comparatively few have access to library facilities in their preparation for life's work.

3. No true teacher feels satisfied with the results of his work, if through the lack of library benefits the child must confine study to the mere conventionalities of school room life.

4. Elementary and secondary education is preface, and without the public library not infrequently causes the child to understate his ability. Success in life depends in large measure on comparisons—a facility of the library.

5. Education means higher wages, better citizens, perfect contentment, continued prosperity, culture and refinement.

6. A State library is primarily a library for reference, and its position is distinctly advisory. Its creed urges the formation of public libraries, and as a pathfinder to education its duty is to promote all literary byways leading to the homes of the people.

7. A public library contains books of general literature and is never designed to include other than ordinary books of reference. It reaches the homes of the people through its department of circulation, which is not a feature of a State institution.

8. Three thousand dollars is annually paid in Richmond for the privilege of reading books, and the proportion of our population seeking to be assessed from \$5 to \$25 each, is one in three hundred and ten.

9. Many citizens of Richmond have offered to pay any reasonable amount of money for the privilege of securing books from the State library.

10. Three thousand books were circulated in this city by the State library during the year ended October 31, 1904, and these largely to teachers and the clergy.

11. Seventeen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-four readers were served in the State library during the year ended October 31, while 35,152 books were handled there. This is an appreciation of library opportunities, clearly indicates a great interest in reading in this city.

12. A local library is naturally the civic center of the community, around which revolves local studies, local interest and pride. For the want of it Richmond's history is better known, its literary content is better known, its early Richmond imprint are curious to all our citizens save the bibliographers.

13. Twelve thousand, two hundred and thirty pupils attend public schools in Richmond, while fifty is a fair daily average.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

18 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

This advertisement for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

2 Salesmen, 9 Domestic,
1 Agent, 5 Trades.

This not only interests those out of work but those desiring to improve their positions as well.



MRS. VIRGINIA LINKOUS AND HER ADOPTED SON, WILLIE, Who Were Murdered and Burned in Their Home at Radford, James Linkous, Her Husband, is Charged With the Crime.

SAYS M'CUE IS NOT A MURDERER

Writer, Purporting to be Rich-
mond Man, Confesses to
Judge Morris.

MAY GIVE HIMSELF UP

Charlottesville Jurist Treats
Anonymous Communication
Lightly—Other Letters.

Judge George W. Morris, of the Circuit Court of Charlottesville, while on the train en route from that city to Norfolk yesterday, showed to a friend an anonymous letter he had just received from Richmond, purporting to be from a man who killed Mrs. McCue, and declaring that J. Samuel McCue was innocent of the crime and should go free.

Without declaring in what terms that the writer is the real murderer, he evidently intends to convey that impression, and declares that he will soon call on Judge Morris and tell all he knows and save McCue from the gallows. The writer declares that on the night of September 15th he went to the McCue house after money, that he knocked McCue down, and only intended to do the same to Mrs. McCue, but that she resisted so strongly "I had to do what I did." The writer says that the woman he feels and the terrible lashing of his conscience, the impelling force that makes it necessary that he see the Judge and make clean breast of it.

The writer assumes that Judge Morris holds the destiny of McCue wholly in his hands, and only has to say the word to let him go free. He makes an earnest plea to the Judge to turn him loose, and declares that he (the writer) is near by, and will appear and make good his letter. He, by inference, gives January 6th as the day he will come.

Judge Morris regards the letter as the emanation of the mind of a crank, and though signed as "A man who means what he says," Judge Morris thinks, from the indications, that it was written by a woman.

The writer shows utter ignorance of the commonest usages of the law in such cases, such as any man, criminal or citizen, of common intelligence would not plea to the Judge to turn him loose, and declares that he (the writer) is near by, and will appear and make good his letter. He, by inference, gives January 6th as the day he will come.

Judge Morris is opposed to the publication of any of these freak communications, fearing they might make an erroneous impression on innocent minds.

One of the letters to Judge Morris was signed by twelve women in a neighborhood, and declared that if the Judge did not hang McCue, they (the women) would hang the Judge.

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MANIFESTO MAY HERALD NEW ERA

Reforms Contemplated by Czar
Far-Reaching in Their
Importance.

WITTE AGAIN IN HIGH FAVOR

Old Finance Minister Becomes
Once More the Man of the
Hour in Russia.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, December 27.—While Emperor Nicholas's manifesto on Russian reforms, coupled with the government note of warning on the same subject leaves no doubt that it is the first intention of the Emperor to maintain unimpaired the autocratic principle, which no observer here ever imagined he would relinquish and not yield to the Zemstvo demand for a national legislature, the programme of reforms outlined is a broad one, and if it had not been preceded by the agitation of the last few months, would probably have been accepted with universal acclaim in Russia as extremely liberal.

The raising of the peasants to an equality with other citizens of the Empire is alone practically second only to the emancipation of the Serfs, but hardly less important are the guarantees, which the manifesto directs to be incorporated in the laws for the protection of personal liberties of the people against the abuses of administrative, arbitrary power. The increase in the importance and scope of the Douma and Zemstvo, as well as the creation of smaller Zemstvo units, the definite protection of the Jews, Armenians and other unwelcome sects and the revision of press laws are all on the line of the Zemstvo demands.

The extremists, of course, are not satisfied and many of the moderate liberals are disappointed. The government note threatening drastic measures in the event of a continuation of the vain agitation, which the government considered necessary in order to put a stop to the existing ferment, is resented deeply by them, and it is feared will inflame rather than allay the present agitation. Harsh measures, it is understood, will, however, be avoided and the government expects that the solid nature of the reforms offered will gradually draw to its support all experienced statesmen.

Fully as important as the government's response to the Zemstvoists, is the position in which M. Witte is placed by confiding the reforms to the committee of ministers, of which he is president.

His operations as minister of finance, and his position as the man of the hour, confirming the reports that he is again in high imperial favor.

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PROPERTY LOST; THREE MEN KILLED

Storm Rages Through-
out West and Does
Much Damage.

HURRICANE TORE THROUGH STREETS

Fully Five Hundred Derricks
Blown Down in Indiana Oil
Fields—Conditions Some-
what Better in South.
A Terrific Wind
Everywhere.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 27.—One of the most severe storms of recent years has been raging through the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes since early this morning, and has caused much trouble to street car companies, railroads and telegraph companies.

In its extent the storm was the most widespread of any during the last fifteen years. Counting the fog as a component part of the storm, it stretched from the Rocky Mountains to New York and from Winnipeg to New Orleans. The fatalities reported here as due to the storm are three men killed. They were:

Alexander Stohrer, a teamster, killed while unloading coal. A coal chute was blown from its fastenings and striking him on the head killed him instantly.

Thomas Walsh, a laborer, struck by a heavy board while entering a new building. The board cut his head nearly off.

Frank Cavanaugh was killed at Muncie, Ind., by an oil derrick falling on him.

Storm Very Violent.

At 10 o'clock to-night the storm was reported a subsiding at Kansas City and at other points on a north and south line from that city. In Chicago and east of here the storm was still raging and was expected to continue throughout the night, the center of the storm being between Chicago and Cleveland.

Reports from Kansas City were that the storm extended from Missouri as far south as Indian Territory, and was accompanied throughout its entire length by high winds, and snow drifted badly. The snow, however, was not as severe as more violent. In St. Paul the snow commenced to fall early last night, and grew heavier all through the night, while the wind increased with it, was blowing fifty miles an hour. The heavy snow and the gale worked havoc with wires and some passenger trains from the Pacific coast were reported to-night as twenty-four hours overdue.

The storm reached Chicago westward from St. Paul until it covered almost the entire Northwest.

In the South conditions were somewhat better, the snow in many places being changed to a heavy rainfall, which was preceded by thunder and lightning, and followed by high winds. Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Montgomery and Memphis all reported exceedingly heavy rain, a rapidly falling thermometer and terrific winds.

In the Ohio River Valley, the first heavy rain in five months commenced falling early in the day and continued throughout the night. The storm was accompanied by the boisterous along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the water in those streams has of late been very low.

The storm struck Chicago shortly after noon and increased with great rapidity until it had assumed hurricane violence at 3:30 o'clock, when the wind tore through the city, blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour. It fell away after that, and by 7 o'clock had dropped to fifty miles an hour, where it remained through the night.

Between noon and 7 o'clock in the evening the mercury dropped from 61 to 11.

Loss Very Heavy.

The late reports from Wisconsin are that the storm was the most severe experienced in the section of the country. Damage in the city of Madison is estimated at \$100,000. In Indiana the damage done by the storm was especially heavy in the oil fields where fully five hundred derricks were blown down, and all operations suspended for a time. The loss of derricks alone in the neighborhood of Muncie, is placed at \$200,000 and at \$50,000 around Portland.

COUNTRY UNDER
DENSE PALL OF FOG

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Reports received in the weather bureau to-night show that Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois are in the throes of a blizzard. The temperatures are falling fast and have passed below the zero point in eastern Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa are expected to experience zero weather by to-morrow morning, and in Minnesota it will be even colder. The Mississippi valley storm of rain, snow, and sleet has advanced northward to Lake Michigan, and has increased greatly in energy. At 8 o'clock to-night the storm was blowing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour, while the barometer at Milwaukee reached 28.8 inches, an unprecedentedly low range.

All along the Atlantic seaboard from Virginia to southern New England there is a dense pall of fog, with unusually high temperatures. If the wind shifts to the West by to-morrow morning, as is now expected, this fog may be dissipated. These westerly winds will be considerably colder, resulting in a fall in temperature ranging from 20 to 25 degrees. South of the fog, fair and colder weather is forecast for to-morrow. In Florida to-night the weather is warm, and Professor Henry, the official forecaster, said to-night he did not think the cold snap would be sufficient to cause any damage to fruit.

Trial of Cruiser.